M. R. PARHISH, LOYOR.

SATURDAY, -- January 12, 1867

THE VETO-To the exclusion of our usual variety of news and miscellaneous items we dent Johnson's veto Message. It is a clincher, and will be read with interest.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. Veto of District of Columbia Suffrage

To the Senate of the United States:

they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genuis of our Government re-

State of New York, or of Penusylvania or of the duties of official positions. Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opto represent, arbitrarily force upon them, expressed the conviction that they are not wholly negative and conservative in its char- without reluctance the will of the majority as voters, all persons of the African or negro vet competent to serve as electors, and thus acter, and was intended to operate as a check for the time being. The path to public favor tain term of residence within the State. In the elective franchise, their numbers, already against invasions of the just powers of the ures the majority advise, even though they neither of the States named would the colored largely in excess of the demand for labor. Executive and Judicial departments. It is

man of color must fulfil conditions that are in vain seek it here, and so add to the em-not required of the white citizen. In Penn-barrassments already experienced from the its pressing with destructive weight on all numbers. These views are not alone those

nied the colored man or granted to him on of 1860, the proportion of white to colored has been deemed more fit and expedient for dence secured beyond the power of being qualifications requiring intelligence or prop males over twenty years of age was one the purpose than the provision that the head taken away by either or both of the others. The Spring Session of this School will comtriot of Calumbia to try an experiment race constitutes nearly one chief of the on- constituted as to secure a requisite share of to the other should be so strong that there shown an unwillingness to test for themsel- rounds the District on cil sides, roady to negative upon the passage of laws, and that protect each other. There should not only Miss Anna C. Safford, Eaglish Branches, Latin and ves. Nor does it accord with our republican change their residence at a moment's notice, ideas that the principle of the government and with all the facility of a nomadic peoper permanent basis, should have the right of State influence, and to enable it to discharge, which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was eeded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and ble, who can prove a residence in the District its activity and drawing all power into its tions, and private intercourses which belong it certainly never could have been contem of one year, as to those persons of color who, vortex. The founders of our republics seem to all the other departments of the govern-

the measure now submitted for my signs—ture. It therefore becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the one and the will of the other, fairly of the measure now submitted for my signs—complained and did not desire a retrocession, existed for generations; to day they are freed—but the made, can be effectual, be—the States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population to servitude, that as a class they expressed, to determine whether he should and in the meantime a local legislature; that are as well informed as to the nature of our bly, which will render them obligatory on residence of one year, and in most of them approve the bill and thus aid in placing if the inhabitants had not political rights, Government as the intelligent foreigner who the other branches. They have, accordingly, the denial of the ballot to this race is absorbed. upon the statute books of the nation a law they had great political influence; that the makes our land the home of his choice. In in many instances decided rights which lute and by fundamental law placed beyond against which the people, to whom it is to trouble and expense of legislating for the apply, have solemnly and with such unani- District would not be great, but would discover and the knowledge of our instimity protested, or whether he should return minish, and might in a great measure be tutions which it gives, nor attachment to the during the whole time of their session in would be partial but small as it would be, it is guarded by a local legislature, and that Con- principles of the Constitution, are the only becoming habitual and familiar. Mr. Jusreconsideration Congress, acting as the representatives of inhabitants of the seat of without their consent. Continuing to live to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, stitution, reviews the same subject, and says, government will permit them to regulate a substantially under the laws that existed at a good moral character, and thus give rea- "The truth is that the Legislative power is tent as to make the white population a subpurely local question as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition. The representatives of the full deliberation on the measure, I cannot best suited to their interests and condition. only having been made as were suggested faithful to the obligations which he assumes The District of Columbia was ceded to the by themselves, the people of the District as a citizen of the republic.

United States by Maryland and Virginia, in have not sought by a local legislature that Where a people—"the source of all peorder that it might become the permanent which has generally been willingly acceded litical power"-speak by their suffrages went of government of the United States. by the Congress of the nation. As a general through the instrumentality of the ballot box, Accepted by Congress, it at once became rule, sound policy requires that the legislation for which ture should yield to the wishes of a people, trol of those who are corrupt in principle provision is made in the Federal Constitutions; for it can sion. It should be borne in mind hereafter and the laws. The measures suited to one" only become to our political and social systhat in its functions as the law making power | community might not be well adapted to the | tem a safe conductor of healthy popular senof the District of Columbia, the authority condition of another, and the persons best timent when kept free from demoralizing inof the National Legislature is not without qualified to determine such questions are fluences. Controlled through fraud and usur-limit, but that Congress is bound to observe those whose interests are to be directly, pation by the designing, anarchy and despothe letter and spirit of the Constitution, as affected by any proposed law. In Masscat of Government, as in legislation com-mon to the entire Union. Were it to be ad-vided they possess a certain degree of intelli-Constitution inherited from our fathers. It

sylvania the elective franchise is restricted large class of idle persons congregated in the other parts of the machinery of governor of men who look with apprehension upon to white freedmen; while in Indiana, ne the District. Hardly yet capable of forming ment. It has, therefore, been thought need the fate of republics, but they are also freely groes and mulattoes are expressly excluded correct judgments upon the important questessary by the most skillful and most experifrom the right of suffrage.

| dmitted by some of the stongest advocates tions that often make the issues of a political enced artists in the science of civil policy for popular rights and the permanency of It hardly seems consistent with the prin- contest, they could readily be made subserv- that strong barriers should be erected for republican institutions. ciples of right and justice, that representatives of States where suffrage is either de. While in Massachusetts, under the census casary powers of the Government, nothing its own; each should have its own independent of the census casary powers of the Government, nothing its own; each should have its own independent of the census casary powers of the Government, nothing its own; each should have its own independent. erty, should compel the people of the Dis bundred and thirty to one, here the black of the Executive Department should be so but at the same time the relations of each which their own constituents have thus far tire population, whilst the same class sur independence, and that he should have a should be a mutual interest to sustain and MRS. M. J. THOMPSON, Principal and Teacher of Mathe should lose its force when applied to residents ple, in order to enjoy here, after a short residenter upon the validity of laws by the others. Thus ambition would be made of the District, merely because their legisla. dence, a privilege they find no where else, the stardard of the Constitution. The ne- to control ambition, the desire of power to tors are not like those of the States-respon- It is within their power in one year to come cossity of some such check in the hands of check power, and the pressure of interest sible through the ballot to the people, for into the District in such numbers as to have the Executive is shown by reference to the to balance an opposing interest. The Judiwhom they are the law-making power. The the supreme control of the white race and to most eminent writers upon our system of ciary Department is naturally and almost great object of placing the seat of govern- govern them by their own officers and by the government, who seem to concur in the opin- necessarily, as has been already said, the ment under the executive legislation of Con- exercise of all the municipal authority, among ion that the encroachments are most to be weakest department; it can have no means gress, was to secure the entire independence the rest, of the power of taxation over propositive General Government from undue erty in which they have no interest. In all legislative powers are vested by the Connever be weilded for itself; it has no com-Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the stitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the mand over the purse or the sword of the nawithout danger of interruption or infringe benefits of a thorough educational system, difficulty of previding some practical secu- tion; it can neither lay taxes or appropriate ment of its authority, the high functions for the qualification of intelligence is required, rity for each against the invasion of the money, nor command armies, or appoint to plated as one of the objects to be attained by comparatively few in number, are permanent ever to have recollected the danger from ment. It is sure only in controversies or in placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of inhabitants, and having given evidence of legislative usurpations which, by assembling trials and punishments; its rigid justice and Congress, that it would afford to propagan merit and qualification are recognized as all power in the same hands, must lead to impartiality give it no claims to lavor, how-

question which evoked it. Possessing, as of the States. On the other hand it was held the complete destruction of that liberty the ordinance of government laid its foundance of government laid its f right as the inhabitans of a State or Territory to make known their will upon matters and Maryland and the act of Congress ac bended from an untimely extension of the which affect their social and politicial con dition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memoralizing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters. En-tirely disregarding the wishes of the peo-ple of the District of Columbia, Congress themselves, who it was said had been dehas deemed it right and expedient to pass prived of their political rights, had not were held in a condition of slavery that had fore, the legislature assumes executive and much as demanded by the people of the sev-

mitted that the right to exercise exclusive gence. In a population of that State of follows, therefore, that in admitting to the out being brought in contact with the other and all-embracing extension of popular legislation in all cases whatsoever conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the only 9602 persons of color, and of the males fied for the elective franchise, we weaken our tract of Columbus, titles of nobility might over twenty-one years of age there were be granted within its boundaries, laws might 239,086 whites to 2602 colored. By the its strength and durability. In returning this judiciary. The jurisdiction is or may be be made respecting an establishment of the same official information there were in the religion or prohibiting the free exercise District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 should be any conflict of opinion between thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech persons of the colored race. Since then, the Legislative and Executive Departments | necessarily confined to the mere administraor of the press, or the right of the people however, the population of this District has of the Government in regard to measures tion of private and public justice. It cannot the law. Next comes the States—and then peaceably to assemble and to petition the largely increased, and it is estimated that at that vitally affect the prosperity and peace the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring to reconvolute the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country, sincerely desiring the present time there are nearly 100,000 of the country. Government of a free republic, and as a augmented numbers of the latter class needs people to the Government of the United by others before it; can do nothing for itplace of permanent residence, it would be no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland States. It has been my earnest wish to co- self; it must do everything for others; it avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position. It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who estantially adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District, during the war, because of the place of the proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from the District of Columbation and Virginia, the District of the war, because of the place of the

bia under the Federal Constitution, the rela- those who sought within its limits a shelter | co-ordinate branches of the Government, al- constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It tion of Congress to its inhabitants is anal-agous to that of a legislature to the people and denied all opportunities for mental cul-never more demanded than at the present governs the institutions, and laws and public of a State under their own local Constitu- ture, their first knowledge of the Government time, and it will, therefore, be my constant policy of the country. It regulates all its tion It does not therefore, seem to be asking too much in matters pertaining to the image of the differences of crty—look but at the exercise of two or District, Congress should have a like respect their race. The test of their capability for opinion that have already occurred, have three branches of its ordinary powers: It for the will and interests of its inhabitants, improvement began when, for the first time, rendered me only the more cautious, lest levies all taxes; it directs and appropriates as is entertained by a State Legislature for the career of free industry and the aveneus the Executive should encroach upon any of all supplies; it gives the rules for the descent the wishes and prosperity of those for whom to intelligence were opened to them. Post the prerogatives of Congress, or by exceed- distribution and devices of all property held sessing these advantages but a limited time ing in any manner the Constitutional limit by individuals; it controls the sources and the greater number perhaps having enough of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which resources of would it; it changes at its will quire that in regard to any law which is to tered the District of Celumbia during the should exist between the several co-ordinate the whole fabric of the laws; it moulds at affect and have a permanent bearing upon latter years of the war or since its termina- departments, and which is so essential to the its pleasure almost all the institutions which a people, their will should exact at least a tion—we may well pause to inquire whether, harmonious working of the Government. I give strength, and comfort, and dignity to reasonable influence upon those who are act—after so brief a probation, they are, as a class, know it has been urged that the Executive society. In the next place, it is the direct ing in the capacity of their legislators. capable of an intelligent exercise of the Department is more likely to enlarge the visible representative of the will of the peobranches of the Government, and especially stances. It has the pride as well as the The people who are daily witnesses of in the exercise of the veto power conferred power of numbers; it is easily moved, and position to the expressed will of a large ma their mode of living, and who have become, upon it by the Constitution. It should be steadily moved by the strong impulses of ority of the people whom they were chosen familiar with their habits of thought, have remembered, however, that the power is popular feeling and popular odium, it obeys race, and make them eligible for the office become eligible for office in the local govern- upon unconstitutional, hasty and improvident lies open by such obedience, and it finds not without any other qualifications than a cer- ments under which they live. Clothed with legislation, and as a means of protection only support but impunity in whatever meas population, when acting together, be able to would be soon increased by an influx from remarked by Chancellor Lent that to enact no motive, therefore, to be jealous or scruproduce any great social or politicial result. the adjoining States. Drawn from fields law is a transcendant power, and if the body pulous in its use of power, and it finds its Yet in New York, before he can vote, the where employment is abundant, they would that possesses it be a full and equal repre- ambition stimulated and its arm strength-

imental test of their principles and theories, municy. Imposed upon an unwilling peo- tive usurpations. In a representative repub. tary and unsupported except by that portion transact visitally.

While indeed the residents of the seat of ple placed by the Constitution under the lic, where the executive magistracy is care- of public opinion which is interested only overnment are not citizens of any State, exclusive legislation of Congress, it would fully limited both in the extent and the dura- in the strict administration of justice, it can and are not therefore allowed a voice in the be received as an arbitrary exercise of tion of its power, and where the legislative rarely secure the sympathy or zealous suppled to the country power is exercised by an assembly which is port either of the executive or the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is councils of the nation, they are nevertheless of the purpose of Congress to compel the American citizens, entitled as such to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters, then affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that would prevent them form living together in their wishes should be consulted and respect a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully tion of this department that the people ought from the law and Constitution, can have no print in this number of the Bulletin Presi-dent Johnson's veto Message. It is a not permitted practically to participate in produce such a result, and following the national concerns, they are, nevertheless, clear and well ascertained popular will, we partment derives a superiority in our Gov- some additional guards would under such under a paternal government, regardful of should assiduously endeavor to promote erument from other circumstances. The Contheir rights, mindful of their wants and so-licitous for their prosperity. It was evi-dently contemplated that all local questions between them, and thus, their rights, mindful of their wants and so-licitous for their prosperity. It was evi-dently contemplated that all local questions between them, and thus, tensive and less susceptible of precise limits the others; yet rarely have any such guards to their prosperity. It was evi-tensive and less susceptible of precise limits the others; yet rarely have any such guards to the gradual and harmonious introwould be left to their decision, at least to an duction of this new element into the politic complicated and direct measures the en- them has been resisted with a pertinacity extent that would not be incompatable with cal power of the country. It cannot be croachments which it makes on the co-ordi- which demonstrates how slow popular lead the object for which Congress was granted urged that the proposed extension of suffrage nate departments. On the other side, the ers are to introduce checks upon their own I have received and considered a bill en- exclusive legislation over the seat of govern- in the District of Columbia is necessary to Executive power being restrained within a power and how slow the people are to believe titled "An Act to regulate the elective fran ment. When the Constitution was yet under enable persons of color to protect either narrower compass, and being more simple that the Judiciary is the real bulwark of their when the Constitution was yet under the first feel of Columbia, passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the Ifouse of Representatives on the succeeding day, 1t was presented for my approval out the French of Columbia, passed by that its inhabitants would be allowed a municipal legislature for local purposes december, in the Ifouse of Representatives on the succeeding day, 1t was presented for my approval out the Executive all that permine to distinguished writers, it may be for their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is the real butwark of their interests or their rights. They stand the Judiciary is mont of Congress, and is now returned with sembled at Washington, President Adams in citizens of the United States, for they possess partment alone has access to the pockets of also be urged by the dominant party in each my objections, to the Senate, in which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced at the Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the present Congress Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the latter which gives still greater in the senate alone has access to the pockets of the for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the pains and penalties and to none other, any to persons of color in the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "Consider it as the capital of a great pathonic of Washington and Georgetown to ascorbain and make known the opinion of the two cities upon the two cities upon the recourses which if not thrown district of undoubted district of the two cities upon the contrary and present to the contrary of the two cities upon the contrary and present to the contrary of the two cities upon the contrary and present to the contrary of the two cities upon the contrary and present to the contrary of the two cities upon the contrary of undoubted that by its provisions of the principle of the two cities upon the contrary of undoubted that by its provisions of the principle of the two cities upon the contrary of undoubted that by its provisions of the principle of the contrary distely affecting their welfare as a commu-nity. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed them selves opposed to the contemplated legis the language of the legistration of language of the language of the language of the legistration of language of the language of the language of the legistration of language of the l polled in that city, only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage while in George useful to the Government, that it deprived true basis of a democratic form of governtown, in an aggregation of 813 votes a number considerable in excess of the average vote at the four precoeding annual elections, but one was given in favor of the proposed to the proposed t extension of the elective franchise As gress was not competent to legislate for the if exercised by persons who do not justly vided and balanced among several bodies of ent that they now come to us as a living these elections seem to have been conduc- District, because its members were strangers estimate its value and who are indifferent magistracy as that no one could not trans- voice, to be listened to with more attention ted with entire fairness, the results must be to its local concerns and that it was an ex- as to its results, it will only serve as a means | cend their legal limits without being effectu- than at any previous period of our history accepted as a truthful expression of the opin- ample of government without representation of placing power in the hands of the unprin- ally checked and restrained by the others. We have been, and are yet, in the midst of ion of the people of the District upon the | -an experiment dangerous to the liberties | cipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in | For this reason that convention which passed | popular commotion.

people will watch with jealousy every en bring myself to approve it, even upon local it trenches upon their own authority, but experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no who shall watch the encroachments of these one in attachment to that rule of general representatives? Will they be as jealous suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a of the exercise of power by themselves as | nation; but there is a limit, wisely observed by others? There are many reasons which hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege may be assigned for the engrossing influence and a trust, and which requires of some of the legislative department; in the first | classes a time suitable for probation and preplace, its constitutional powers are more ex- paration. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous tensive and less capable of being brought within precise limits than those of either of habits and opportunities to perform the trust

the other departments; the bounds of the 'which it demands, is to degrade it and finally

executive authority are easily marked out to destroy its powers; for it may be safely

and defined. It reaches few objects, and those, assumed that no politicial truth is better

are known, it cannot transcend them with- established than that such indiscriminate

train and bound its exercise. The same re-

troversies to act upon. It can decide only

upon rights and cases as they are brought

departments, however it may check and res- suffrage must end at last in its destruction. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866, [Since the above was put in type we learn that both houses of Congress have passed the bill over the President's veto. It is now punish without law; it cannot create con- anarchy, bloodshed and ruin.]

> New Advertisements. BOLIVAR FEMALE ACADEMY

The Spring Session will open on Monday, TEACHERS:

Miss Mary A. Galloway......Principal. Mrs. Ann Fentress......Primary Teacher Mrs. Dr. J. W. Nelson, Teacher of Music, piano and guitar, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery. TERMS:

[PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.] Jusic, piano or guitar 30 or janguages, each 10 or pramental Needle Work, in worsted 10 or

Contingent Fee ..... REMARKS-Scholars will be changed from date of en-nuce. NO BOYS admitted this session. No charges will be made for use of Plano. Boarding can be had in respectable private families at P. MILLER, President.

BOLIVAR MALE ACADEMY.

J. MILTON HUBBARD, A. M., Principal.

The Spring Session will begin on Monday, The Spring Session will begin on Monday, the Het day of January, 1867.

TERMS of Tuition, pur session, to be paid at its expiration, are as follows: \$17, \$22, and \$25, with an Incidental Fee of \$1. Students charged from date of entrance till the close of the session, and NO DEDUCTION MADE except in cases of SEKIOUS protracted sickness.

The Principal, who has had charge of the School for eight sessions, intends, by spending more time in the school room than is contomary in schools of like grade, and by rigidly enforcing such rules as have by long capacience been found to be promotive of the best interests of the student, to afford the vary best facilities to boys wishing to prepare for college, or the more active duties of life.

A competent Assistant will be employed as soon as the patronars of the school will justify it.

Bolivar Select School mence on MONDAY, the 21st of JANUARY, 1867.

TEACHERS: BEV. W. H. THOMPSON, Mental and Moral Science.
MISS MARY AMELIA JONES Teachers of Plane MuMISS M. Q. WILKERSON, sic. TERMS PER SESSION:

\$15 00 20 00 25 00 10 00 10 00 Primary Studies, Intermediate Studies, igher English Branches, of CHARGE.

The Principal takes this opportunity to tender her thanks for the Reisral pateonage she has received during the past year, and carpeally solicite a continuance of the same.

Bolivar, Jan. 5, 1867.

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Practicing Physicians, Bolivar, Tenn. dists or political parties a place for an exper. useful and responsible members of the com- the same tyranny as is threatened by execu. ever they may be respected. It stands soli | Tender their services to the citizens of Bol-

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Hardy & Wilson. Staple and Fancy FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware. Glassware,

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The Palate and Stomach Reconciled. In addition to the medical virtues, there Bitters are embused with a flavor which will captivate the most fastidious palate. We claim in this tonic to have solved the difficult problem of reconciling the health of the body with the indulgance of the taste. We ask nothing in our favor but the prisoner's right, a fair trial.

O. H. EBBEKT & CO., jun7m3

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Cash System.

NOTICE-The undersigned take this method of informing heir numerous customers and the public generally that they have adopted a strict cash system, and are now prepared to

sell goods lower than any other firm in Hardeman county.

GRAY & WILKERSON. GRAY& WILKERSON CASH DEALERS IN

chment of the executive magistrate, for considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Groceries Plantation Supplies!

> AND THE PARTY Confectioneries! At T. Sherwood's old stand, BOLIVAR, TENN

COTTON! We have arrangements with friends in the nities of New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Memphis, to whom we can ship cotton, and offer our services to cotton pro-ducers and others as SHIPPERS. Advances made. jan5-3m GRAY & WILKER-ONS.

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34 SOUTH COURT STREET Memphis, Tenn. My tables are at all times supplied with the delication in he season.

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HERODATAL CORE A. FOS. FLEMING

Fleming & Ussery

DECEMBER. 18661 ... New Goods! New Goods PALL AND WINTER! FALL AND WINTER!

Goods of Every Style!

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Staple and Tanep Foreign and Domestic

DRY COODS.

HATE, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, BARBO WARE, CUTLERY, AND Plantation Supplies Generally, Piteer Miller's Old Stand, BOLIVAR, THUS.

We respectfully call the attention of par

A Large and Varied Stock

MERCHANDISE

Especially suited to the wanter. OF THES COMMUNITY.

It is impossible to immerate in this card all

Ladies' Furnishing Goods

Of every kind and lacest styles. Domestics, Linens, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, &c.; &c. House Furnishing Goods.

Of every description. Tableware. Queensware. Glassware. Cutlegy.

NEW FEATURES!

In connection the other departments of our GUN BOOM.

Which will be constantly supplied from the best English and American manufacturers with magnification of the following the state of Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, And all kinds of Sporting Impliments a ann of sphely Mana

FLEMPNG, & USSERT Grocery Store.

J. & G. WARREN, INC.

Staple and Fancy Groceries. of all hinds. .

South side of the Public Square, one door west of P. Miller's old stand, SOLIVAE, TENS

We respectfully call the attention of the public to the first every article usually found in a Grocery and Confectionery tablishment, which we will sell at the lowest prices

OUR SALOON We have connected with our establishment a

REFRESHMENT ROOM. Where the best Wines, Liquers, Cigars, etc., will be J. & G. WARREN.

REMOVAL.

JOHN R. BYNUM, Watch Maker, Jeweler, Engraver and Repairer, Has removed to the New Building a few degre East of the store of Flewing & Useary.

NOTICE! am now prepared to execute, in a neat

My Prices are low and uniform. I respectfully selicit a shore of pub-lic patronage, and pledge myself to give natisfaction is my enstoners in all business transactions.

J. B. BYNUM. Memphis Advertisements.

J. O. FORD & CO., Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,

HARNESS, COLLARS, Leather, Gin-Bands and Trunks, Winn's old stand, opposits Court Square, 

GREETING: To samp of our chi dime sustances still living: Your notes and accounts, now nearly old snough to rate, de-serve the consideration due to ago in the shape of such pay-ments at least, as you are able and willing to make, without further invitation from us. Respectfully, & Or MORD.

W. B. CUNNYMOREN, M. J. WICKS, MR. C. W. MALOUM CUNNINGHAM, WICKS & MALONE HILE TIME OF STREET

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Memphis, Tennessee.

R. A. PARKER, Backkeeper. Interest Allowed